ONWARD!

VICTORY AT ALL POINTS

SECRETARY STANTON'S DESPATCHES

Interesting Telegram from Gen. Grant, Dated 6:30 P. M., Thursday.

"The Enemy are Obstinate and Seem to Have Found the Last Ditch."

Brilliant Conduct of Hanock's Corps.

LACONIC DESPATCH FROM HANGOCK.

"I Have Finished Up Johnson and am Now Going Into Early."

Splendid Exploit of Barlow's Division.

They Surround, Surprise and Capture Rebels in Their Intrenchments.

IMPORTANT FROM SIGEL'S CORPS.

The Railroad Between Charlottes. ville and Lynchburg and Gordonsville and Heswick Destroyed.

ALL BUT ONE RAILROAD CUT.

THE DANVILLE ROAD TO GO NEXT.

The Desperate Battle on Thursday.

OVER FORTY CANNON CAPTURED

Thousands of Prisoners Taken on That Day.

The Retreat of Lee's Army.

OUR FORCES IN CLOSE PURSUIT

Our Wounded in Excellent Condition.

The Union Army in Fine Spirits and Confident of Success.

E.c.,

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix. Major General Dix:- Washington, May 13-5:30 A. M.

Official despatches are just received by this Depart ment. dated yesterday at eight o'clock A. M., at the le field, near Spottsylvania Court House. They state that during the night General Hancock marched from his provious position on our right and occupied the ground en Generals Wright and Burnside. At daylight be Macked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the thet and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division and part at Early's, together with Major General Johnson, General Steart, and from thirty to forty cannon.

The number of prisoners is not given, but it is to be

General Burnside, on the extreme left, opened at the same time with General Hancock, and advanced with comparatively little opposition. His right has formed a panction with General Hancock, and bis left is now ac-

General Wright's troops attacked at a quarter past seven chelock, and are now at work.

Ceneral Warren is demonstrating to hold the enemy in front of his lines. The rebel works at that point are ex-

A despatch has been received from General Butter dated "In the field, near Chester Station, Va., May 12.

B states that he is now pressing the enemy near Fort Barling, and has before him all the troops from North Chrolina and South Carolina that have got up.

Beauregard's courier was captured this morning, going to General Hoke, in command of Drury's Bluff. He had a Associated stating that Beauregard would teln them as soon

General Gilimore holds the intrenghments, while Gen

orbane advance on James river.

We have had no telegraphic communication with Gene

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton's Second Despatch.

WASHINGTON, May 18-2:30 P M.

A despatch from Lieutenant General Grant has just been received, dated near Spottsylvania Court House. May 12, 6:30 P. M. It is as follows :-

The eighth day of battle closes leaving between three and four thousand prisoners in our hands for the day's work, including two general officers and over thirty pieces of artillery.

The enemy are obstinate, and seem to have found the last ditch. We have lost no organization, not even a company, while we have destroyed and captured one division (Johnson's), one brigade (Dobbe') and one regiment entire of EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary Stanton's Third Despatch. Wagor General Dix:— Washington, May 13-6 30 P. M.

The following despatch from Mr. Dana has just reached EDWIN M. STANTON. this department.

Secretary of War.

Secretary of War.

May 13-8 A M. Hop. E. M STANTON, Secretary of War:-

Lee abandoned his position during the night, whether to occupy a new position in the vicinity or to make thorough retreat is not determined.

One division of Wright's and one of Hancock's are engaged in settling this question, and at half past seven A. M. had come up on his rear guard.

Though our army is greatly fatigued from the enormous efforts of yesterday, the news of Lee's departure inspires the men with fresh energy

The whole force will soon be in motion; but the heavy rains of the last thirty-six hours render the roads very difficult for wagons and artillery.

The proportion of severely wounded is greater than o either of the previous days' fighting. This was owing to the great use made of artillery.

Secretary Stanton's Fourth Despatch. CONDITION OF OUR WOUNDED-REINFORCEMENTS GOING FORWARD.

WASHINGTON, May 13-6:55 P. M. Major General Dix, New York:-

The Acting Surgeon General reports that of five hundred patients from the recent battle field admitted into the Harwood Hospital, not one will require any surgical operation, and that, in his opinion, two therds of the whole sumber of wounded will be fit for service in thirty days.

Reinforcements are going forward to the Army of the EDWIN M. STANION. Secretary of War.

General Ingalis to Senator Nesmith.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864. The following despatch has just been received by enator Nesmith from General Rufus Ingalis, Chief Quarermaster of the Army of the Potomae.

It brings positive information from the front as late s noon yesterday.

General Ingalis says:-SPOTISTIVANIA COURT HOUSE, May 12-12 M.

We have made a ten strike to-day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over four thousand prisoners and twenty-five guns, and is still

Everybody is fighting, and has been for eight days. or two more.

They fight like devils.

Our losses are heavy. Cannot say how many.

If Augur's forces were here now we could finish them Hancock captured General Ned Johnson and two other

generals, besides lots of lower grades.

The old republic is firm ! Bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and hero in war; but all our generals are gallant; and as to our men, the world never had bet-

ter. Yours, in haste,

THE OPENING ON THURSDAY.

NEAR SPOTTSTLVANIA, May 12-8 A. M. The day opened this morning with the following news, sent in the form of a despatch from General Hancock to General Grant:-

GENERAL-I have captured from thirty to forty guns. 1 bave finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early. W. S. HANCOCK. As I write the whole line is engaged, but the heavies

fighting is being done by Hancock's corps.

Major General E. Johnson is a prisoner. He commanded the "Stonewall division" in Ewell's corps, complised

mainly of Virginia troops. No doubt of his capture exists, for he is sitting on a log

before me at the present moment, in conversation with The attack was commenced this morning at daylight by Hancock, who moved forward his whole line, and is

Brigadier General Stuart, of the rebel army, has also

The artillery firing in the direction of General Hancock is increasing in extent and rapidity.

A considerable portion of the Fifth corps is actively

engaged, and is doing well. MAT 12-11 A. M. The battle continues with great fury; but we are

steadily galling ground on the rebels.

The Sixth corps has gone to the relief of the Second, and s actively engaged at the present moment.

The musketry firing is tremendous, accompanied with heavy salvos of artillery. Every inch of ground is being sharply contested, and nothing can exceed the ferocity of

Heavy firing in progressing near General Grant's head-The captured artillery are being brought to the rear,

and the roads leading to the different corps hospitals are filled with soldiers who have been wounded at the front and are seeking medical treatment.

A drenching rain set in about nine o'clock; but it seems

to have no effect in abating the fighting in the front. The reads are knee deep with mud, and very unfavorable for military operations.

for military operations.

A rebel battle fing has just been brought in to head-quarters. It belonged to the Forty-second Virginia regi-ment, Colonel Withers, Johnson's division, and contains the names of the different battles in which the regiment took part. The flag was captured by the Ninety-third

Thirteen of the captured guns have been brought in to General Grant's headquarters, and others are placed in different positions in the rear. They are excellent places, in good condition, and are very similar in appearance

Barlow's division, of the Second corps, performed a orilliant teat this morning at daylight.

They advanced during the night, and before break of day made their appearance directly in front of the rabel

They charged, and before the enemy had time to fire a

the butt ends of their muskets to bring the rebels to sub-

General Wright is slightly wounded, but he is still in mand of the Sixth corps Everything seems favorable, and both officers and men are in good spirits.

Our losses in the past eight hours have been very heavy, but it is impossible to form any correct of

to twenty-five thousand; but, owing to the nature of the contest, which is mostly in the woods, thousands may be lying dead or wounded on the ground of which no record can be made at present.

THE BATTLE ON THURSDAY.

Mr. L. A. Hendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, FUTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, MAY 12-6 P. M.

There is a lull in the battle storm, which has rage with fearful and unprecedented fury since daylight. It may be a full to another storm of wilder fleroeness. Meantime I send by special messenger a leading outline of the battle's progress since my despatch of this

Gen. Hancock captured, in his brilliant affair of the norning, it seems, seven thousand prisoners and thirtytwo cannon, instead of the number I sent you as taken. My statement I received at army headquarters from Capt. Meade, son of Gen. Meade, which was corroborated by other staff officers. At this time the prisoners had not been brought in, nor the accompanying report of General Hancock. It is a correction I am glad to make; for it is seldom that the reports of captures do not place the figures too high, and compel their reduction afterwards. This victory of the brave commander of the Second corps and his valiant troops has nerved the arms of our soldiers in to-day's fight beyond precedent, and they have fought with upparalleled zeal and steadiness in this most degrerate of all our battles.

The main fight has thus far been on our left. The second corps fought four hours-a long, severe and deadly strife. In the field lie large numbers of our gallant dead, whom a mourning nation, when they come to read how nobly they fought and feil, will mourn as hallowed heroes.

Superhuman effort has been made to turn this flank but our columns of infantry stand firm, and by their continuous musketry, and the steady streams of shot and shell from our cannon, pushed the enemy back, covering the disputed ground with piles of rebel dead.

At length the Sixth corps went to the relief of the Second, and, in addition, has taken a large number of prisoners and twelve cannon. With like steadiness and heroism they have withstood the desperate assaults of the foe, and pressed upon them in two cases with muskets bayonetted, forcing the enemy at this point two miles back of the position they held this morning. Our troops hold the road and rising ground on which is Landeman's house, where the enemy had several batteries stationed and parallel lines of strong earthworks. Losing this point is a severe loss to them, for it was the best point along their entire line.

The attack here was simultaneous with that made on the left. The first Division of the Fifth corps, in obeying the orders to push forward the enemy's skirmishers, went forward half a mile in advance of their earthworks Fixing bayonets, they were ordered to advance further, fire one volley, and then take the enemy's works at the point of the bayonet.

They pressed up to within fifty yards of the enemy's sents, when the enemy fred on them with

Multitudes fell in the onward struggle, and still our men did not yield in their attempt to storm the enemy's works. Reinforcements came to the assistance of the enemy, and o avoid being flanked, our troops were obliged to fai back, which, however, they did in the best order.

This division, commanded by General Griffin, never showed greater courage than in this attack; as also did ford's divisions of the corps.

The enemy attempted afterwards to drive them from their position, but have been unable to do so.

Our losses thus far have been heavy, but it is believed

the enemy's losses are much heavier. It is rumored that General Wright, commanding Gene ral Wadsworth's old division, is wounded; but the rumor

is not substantiated. General Lee not Captured. We are authorized by the War Department to state that the rumored capitulation of the rebel Gen. Lee and

his army is untrue, The public will be officially notified of all prominent

REQUISITION FOR MILITIA.

The Insubordination of Lee's Men, Straggiers, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1884. The government this afternoon made a requisition on Governor Bradford for the immediate services of two thousand Maryland militia for one hundred days, on the terms on which the Governors of the different Western States have recently placed their militia in the field. They are to relieve the other troops now doing guard and post duty in Maryland, who are to go at once to the

The prisoners captured yesterday morning in Han cock's charge upon Johnson's division report that the rebel army to in a state of almost total insubordination on secount of the want of food.

Grant's army, who were taken from the boats which ar rived at the Sixth street wharf late last night, were this morning sent to the Provest Marshal's office. Not one of these men were wounded, but some represented that they had been sunstruck. They will be placed on garteen duty in the various forte around the city

THE VERY LATEST.

The Latest Despatches Received from the Battle Field will be Published on the Eighth

Is General Wadsworth Dead ! News of the probable safety of General James S. Wadsworth is conveyed in the following extract of a lette from Captain Philip Schuyler, of General Patrick's staff, received here yesterday afternoon. The letter says :-

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac,
Six Mills forth of Stottstania Court House,
May 10—13 M.

We have news this morning from General Wedsworth.
A prisoner states that be saw him to Sunday morning of Saturday night, lying on a couch in a hospital tent, with one of our officers attending him. He was shot in the head. The builet entered near the none, The General was breething with some difficulty, and playing with the buttons of his coat. The rebel accounts state positively that General Wads

worth was killed.

A meeting of the Union Defence Committee was held yesterday—Hos. Hamilton Fish in the chair—in reference to the supposed death of General James S. Wadaworth, and with the view of tendering an appropriate tribute to his memory. Recent statements from the army affording grounds for hope that General Wadaworth may still be living, the committee adjourned to await further information and to meet at the call of the chairman. formation and to meet at the call of the chairman.

The Reported Capture of Gen. Crawford. Our men had to climb over their breastworks and use | There is a despatch in town stains that General Craw.

ford, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, was cap-tured by the rebels on Tuesday. Colonel S. M. Jackson, by the rebels on Tuesday. Colonel S. M. Jackson of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves, is now in com-mand of the division. The Reserves have met with

HANCOCK IN THE WILDERNESS.

Movement of the Enemy-Desperate Fighting of the Opposing Forces-A Pire in the Wilderness-Mugnificent Conduct of Hancock on the Field-The Tremendous Charge and Repulse of Longstreet, &c.

MR. FINLEY ANDERSON'S DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1864 Having heard that my despatches giving an account of Seneral Hancock's operations in the Wilderness were aptured by the enemy, I deem it proper to dictate from nemory a connected account of that tremendous struggle icularly the events which transpired in his front, of which I was a witness, with such reference to the move ments of other corps as are necessary to elucidate Handable armies as those operating in Virginia, when opposing forces are engaged in battle, the lines are so extensive that it is impossible for a single individual to witness all that transpires in every ortion of the field. Having been requested to lescribe the operations of Gen. Hancock's corps, while ther correspondents were assigned to the other grand divisions of the army, the reasons for the slight allu-sions to other corps will be immediately perceived. In this account I have given a detailed statement of the ons of our troops, which was not contained in the

despatches captured by the enemy. After Gen, Hancock had crossed the Rapidan at Ely's ford on the morning of the movement, his troops sucamped on the old Chancellorsville battle ground. Birney's division occupied the precise posiwhich it had fought just one year before. old Chancellor mansion was a mass of While that buttle was progressing it was set on fire by the shells of the enemy, and being filled with wounded at the time some disabled soldiers perdesolate signs of the battle which raged twelve months ago Graves, skulls, skeletons, and other physical evi dences of the terrible carnage of that memorable contest were everywhere visible

The Fight on Thursday.

On Thursday morning, May 5, the corps started off at laylight, and marched along the narrow road leading through the Wilderness. On the line of march flanker were thrown out on each side; so that at a moment's otice the column could be formed in line of battle, and the flankers thrown forward as skirmishers. Gen. Hancook had reached Todd's tavern at nine o'clock, when an aid arrived from General Meade with the information that the enemy was in force on the Orange turnpike, about two miles from the old Wilderness Tavern, and directing that until the matter was developed he should halt there with his command. Accordingly the troops were massed in that vicinity—a portion of the corps being thrown into position to acticipate any movement of the enemy eneral Hancock made his headquarters in a greve of pines, where he received and communicated with several of the generals. And so at Todd's tavern they awaited the developments of the enemy's operations and the

opening of the battle During the course of the forencon an order was re m General Meado directing General Hancock to Court House plank road, and put his troops in position to move out in the direction of the plank road towards Parstore. Later information disclosed the fact that the enemy's infantry had driven our cavalry from Parter's store along the plank road, and were now moving lown the road in force. The rebel General A. P. Hill's store. As soon as our cavalry was driven in General Getty's division, of the Sixth corps, was sent out to check the movement of the enemy. General Hancock was drive the enemy back to Parker's stored for in the meantime General Warren's front extended from the Orange pike to within a mile of the plank road, in the vicinity of Parker's store, and if Hancock were suc be could occupy that place, with Warren on his right. The moment be received the order General Hancock put his corps again in motion, and by twelve o'clock the the sound of guns in the distance announced the fact that the game had opened. General Griffin's division, on Warren's left, of the Fifth corps, was hotly engaged wit the enemy, and was slowly falling back before overwhelming forces on the Orange Court House pike. General Crawford's division was within a mile of Parker's store, but was unable to hold that advanced position. It was, up to the support of the troops engaged, so as to ealist the attention of the enemy. The distant sound of canon inspired the soldiers, and they marched with great celerity to the scene of action. General Getty's division was not strong enough to make the attack alone. Shortly after two o'clock the head of Hancoca's column, marching along the Brock road, joined the left of Getty's line

st the Orange pike. The different divisions were formed as speedily as posafbie in three lines of battle. The first line was adva into the Wilderness; the second line occupied the road, where the troops tore down the fence in front of them, and with intropching tools quickly constructed a tempo rary breastwork; the third line also threw up anothe breastwork by cutting down the trees and covering them with earth, so that we had one line for attack and two for defence, if the enemy should make a vigorous assault. The position in front was one vast and interminable wilderness. It was not like a grand old forest studded with stately pines and massive oaks, but could be compared to nothing else so well

as to one of those dreary, impenetrable jungles of the torrid zone. as to command the Orange pike between Hancock's right and Getty's left. While the troops of the Second corps had been put in on the left of Griffin, had sustained a puence of which Crawford's division, which had also been engaged, was cautiously withdrawn until troops sufto meet the superior numbers of the could be deployed into position, so that at this time a portion of our line must have been a mile in rear of where it was before. The batteries of the corps were arranged on the only piece of open ground in the Wilderness that Colonel Tidball could find suitable for the operations of artillery. The infantry of the corps was formed with Birpey's division on the right, Mott's n the left, and Barlow's on the left flank, while Gibbon's division, which had necessarily changed position on the march, was coming up as a reserve. After that division reached the ground General Owen and Colonel Carroll's brigades were sent to the support of Birney on the right, while General Webb's brigade was retained upon the left. When these dispositions were effected, General Hancock—who had now the command of troops from nearly every corps—assigned General Birney to the command of the right of his line, and General Griffin to the left, while he took general su-

pervision of the whole, At a quarier past four a general advance was ordered all along the line, and the skirmishers pushed into the Wilderness followed by the line of battle. They were Wilderness followed by the line of battle. They were soon encountered by the enemy, and a florce fight immediately ensued. The enemy stubbornly resisted our advance, yet we gained ground slowly but surely. The roar of musketry was fearful and incessant. The soldiers of both armses fell thick and fast, and the humber of killed and wounded, considering the length of time the battle lasted, has been scarcely ever equalled. Only the beroic men who fell on the fatal field, had they life and language, could tell us of the sangulnary scenes that were witnessed in the Wilderness but an examina-tion of the field immediately after the conflict closed rerealed what a deadly contest to had been

Alexander flars was killed. He was shot in the head by musket ball while tooding his brigade. He was a gal lant and intrepled soldier and dearly believed by his more. They had often said they would follow him to double, and many of them did. His body was placed in ambulance and carried from the field. Later in the evening Colonel Carrell, commanding a brigade, was wounded in the arm. His wound was aurious, but not dangerous; yet he remed to have the Beld: for when General Hancock rode up and said "Col onel, I am sorry that you are wounded; who will now take command of your brigadet" he very promptly as

swered, "I'll command my tirigade mynell, so The fight was carried on with continued perticacity on General Rarlow's division, the frish Brigo-de in front, enemy's right flank, with a view, by this our left, of forcing the enemy to stacken the fire in frunt. length, with the desired result. escountered fresh forces of heavy fight occurred, with tremendous los sides. It was now growing dark, and the fire all along the lines gradually slackoned, till at length it come. eight o'clock. In this portion of the line the fight was in our favor; for when the firing ceased we ha siderable advantage, not only by the strong thoul g of our

original position, but by securing a portion of the ground fought just two years before, in which Hancock first be came distinguished as a general in the army. At this first fight in the wilderness he added from laurels to those be has already won.

The Fight on Friday.

During Thursday night the corps commanders had a orders were issued to the effect that on the following morning ageneral advance should be made along the whole line. The attack was ordered to take place at five o'clock precisely. The attack was to be strong, determined and continuous. Accordingly General Hancock sent word to Generals Getty, Birney, Mott, Gibbon and Barlow to attack at the appointed bour, while General Wadsworth's division and some of Surnaide's troops were

to join those of the Second corps upon the right. In this assault the troops under command of Ceneral Habcock were formed with Colonel Carroll's brigade and General Hays' brigade, commanded by Colonel Crocker. on the right of the Orange Court House road, and Generals Owen, and Ward's brigades on the le't Getty's division was in reserve, with Generals Eustis' and Wheaton's, and Colonel Grant's brigades of the division, extending from

right to left. Next came General Mott's division, Colonel McAllister's brigade in front, and Colonel Brewster's forming the second line. This constituted the right of Hancick's line, under command of General Birney, the centre of Birney's line being at the Junction of the roads already mand of General Gibbon. General Webb's brig-do, of ais own division, had the post of honor on his right, and General Barlow's whole division-Colonels Smith, Brook. Frank and Miles commanding his brigades-being also ormed in two lines of battle, extended the whole of Han cock's line of infantry to the left.

At the same time a portion of our cavalry was operat ing still further to the left and performed valuable ser uice in preventing the enemy getting in our rear by turning our left flank. Opposed to Hancock's front were Hill's and Longstreet's corps of the rebel army-A. P. Hill being on our right and Longstreet on the left. Having given the disposition of the troops, it is time to speak of the assault. At five o'clock the command was given, and our troops in Birney's front advanced on the right and left of the plank road. The line of battle was preceded by a heavy cloud of skirmishers. The assault was sudden and vigorous. The enemy retired slowly and stubbornly before the deadly fire that was poured into

his ranks.

But the speed of the rebels increased as our forces con. tinued to advance. It was soon discovered that in the a defensive line of works, similar to those our troops had thrown up on the Brook road; for our victorious soldiers soon excountered a fresh line of the enemy, posted behind those breastworks. When both belligerents met in this position the fire was terrific, and the slaughter was tremendous. Our troops immediately made a gallant charge, and, with exultant cheers which went ringing through the Wilderness, they drove the enemy from this sive line and took possession of the breastworks. Three rebel colors and several hundred prisoners were taken at this time. General Birney continued to advance to the right of Hancock's line, swinging it It was expected that troops of other corps still further to the right of Hancock's front, which were to have joined in the attack, would have opened their part of the en gagement by this time, but General Birney ascertaine that the right of his line was exposed to a flanking force of the enemy in consequence of a gap which existed in that direction. The enemy threw in large masses of troops to endeavor to check this vigorous advance. whereupon General Webb's brigade was moved to the support of General Birney, and, in conjunction with Gen-Wadsworth's division, succeeded in checking for a time the counter onslaught of the enemy.

A DIVERSION ON THE LEFT. About this time information was received which con vinced General Hancock of the position of the right of the rebel line, in consequence of which a brigade of General

atreet's corps in flank.

PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE.

For two hours and more the battle was of the most nguinary character. Froops changed positions; brigades id regiments which had expended all their ammunition retired behind the breastworks and refilled their cartridge boxes from the wagons which were brought up to the front, and troops which had formed the other lines were sent forward to continue the assault. At the same time General Meade recommended that, wherever it could be done, ammunition should be economized and the bayonet used instead. Fresh outbursts of musketry would occasionally indicate how the enemy had withdrawn his shattered forces and formed new lines in front.

At this time all of Gibbon's own brigades had been sen

to General Birney, and were placed on either side of the

plant road for the support of our position on the right.
For three hours the battle raged without a moment's intermission, and almost every foot of ground of that the Wilderness was covered with the killed and wounded of both armies. In some places, where the rebel troops would make a stand, the positions of the lines of battle were distinctly marked by the lines of the killed and the left of his line, because he held a very strong post tion, and he was as it afterwards turned out to make an attempt on his lett; and should he the right, instead of swinging it round on a pivot, as be had done, he would have been exposed to a flanking movement of the enemy; whereas the left of his position as be had formed it then, was strongly defended by several batteries of artillery. The grand centre of attraction was Hancock's line. Finding such a fearful fire in his front, General Meade sent his staff officer to say that troops from General Burnside's command would be at his gisposal if they should be required; and presently anothe officer announced that the First division of Burnside's corps, under command of General Stevenson, was close at band, on its way to report to General Hancock. diately after its arrival it was massed at the junction the Brock and Orange Court House roads Birney or Gibbon. At the same time two other divi sions of Burneide's corps were marching out on another road to Parker's store, to attack the enemy on the right. Burnside was to develop the ilnes of those divisions to the left, the tendency of which would be to engage the attention of the enemy, and thus relieve our troops in Hancock's front. Col. Frank's brigade, which had been sent out at seven o'clock and made a long detour towards the enemy's right flank, had now met the enemy in force and become seriously engaged. His attack was very spir-ited, and was met with great determination by the enouny. The line of Col. Frank's brigade and the opposing forces of the enemy awayed to and fro, each alternate a temporary advantage. Meanwhile portions of Wada worth's and Robinson's divisions, which had been fight-Boon after the fight commenced the railant General ing all the morning, had retired to the intersection of the

roads, for the pursues of epicalshing ammunition, which

was being rapidly supplies A SPECIATE A STATUS CONTINUE

At length the . run a luit, but every body felt that it was only the c m before the coming storm. In a ladicathers were that the enemy was moving to our left in front of Mott and Ward, and shore officers were instructed to keep a sharp look out upon his movements. It was swident that the enemy was making dispositions for an mault upon our teft. A brigade of Stevenson's division was put in on firmey's right to endeavor to fli up the gap which still exhited there. Hancock ordered that the attack should still be pressed, but gave strict lejunctions that works the right of his line should be vigorously advanced and extended so as to connect with towards raciner's store, our loft centre, where took and Ward were fighting, should be only very cause my advenced so as to support General distribue's right and his left flank under Conoral Barlow; for Bassock was still convinced of the excellent position this he held, and did not want to change the location of appeared as calm and unoscopped as if he were a perio

Seen after this General Grant agricud, and at this point there won a grand array of distinguished officers and a portant one, as will be seen by subsequent developments. About onine o'clock General Birney pushed the artick once more apon the right, and presently the whole line was again engaged. The enemy had concentrated on General Wadsworth's front. The rebels der to prevent the success of this movement Eustis trigade was sent to fill up the vacance which was now disright and Warren's lott: for Warren's troops were form ed at nearly right angles with the right of Hancock's line; attack so vigorous, that our troops could not drive superior valor, even in the tace of such tremondous fire. Wadeworth, the galant old soldier, fell mortally wounded among his men. General Getty was wor by a shot through the shoulder. Many other nob's off cers fell, and hundreds of soldiers were killed and wounder

at this time.

Far off to our left immense columns of dust were seen scending to the clouds. Hancock was manifestly ap prehensive of those peculiar signs; for some of the move ments in his immediate front had indicated that Long street was marching to turn the left of his position; but just at this critical period he received the joyful news from General Meade that our cavalry was moving to at-tack Longstreet on the fluit. This seemed to lift a load of care off flancock's mind, and proved to be as ben a sign as was the pillar of cloud which guided the frac

ites in their murch to the Promised Land. As if receiving additional inspiration, Hancock ordered Brney to push forward Mott's division in the centre of the line, and not to suspend the attack a moment unless for imperative reasons. It will be re-membered that during all this time the fire in the front continued steady, our forces on the right slowly but surely driving the enemy, who resisted every inch of ground most tenssionsly. The day was warm, and the troops were somewhat affected by the rays of the scorch the troops had caused dust to arise wherever changes is positions of troops were made, and the clouds of duet mingled in the air with the smoke of the battle field. The wounded were being carried to the rear, the ambu lances were passing to and fro, and the scene presented in those few narrow roads in the Wilderness is beyond

Among the killed and wounded were many of the best and bravest officers in the service, who had won renown in former battles. Their names will

awell the mouroful list of casualties, and their memor will be forever green in the hearts of a grateful people Before eleven o'clock General Birney had formed a junction with General Warren's left; so that our con

Hancock took advantage of this opportunity to bathe the wound he received at Gettysburg. The wound is still open, and, although not painful new, causes him counide-It was magnificent to see the conduct of Hancock on the

field. The amount of labor he performed was hereu in its character. His quickness of perception in dicharacteristic prompiness in giving orders, his re able celerity in moving troops to threatened points, his extraordinary caution not to leave a strong position when invited to do so by the enemy, combined with his in tropid courage and fearless beroism in leading his columns to assault, all beautifully blended with modesty and grace conspire to mark him as one of the leading military spirits of the age. I have seen him under varied and trying circumstances, have beard him give his orders on tion of his presence when the troops were wavering, so that I speak from personal observation, and tell but had the truth when I say that he possesses a remargable combination of those sterling and peculiar qualities which fit him to be a distinguished military leader. One of his most promipent characteristics is to claim

has proved himself to be a careful and successful soldier. General Hancock must have had considerable confidence in him to entrust to him the whole command of the right of his position, and General Birney proved himself equa to the tack imposed upon him. His coolness in the house of danger, his promptness in obeying orders, and his skill in managurering his forces have won the admiration of every one who has seen him on the field of battle.

who had command of the left line, is not only an expe rienced but a gallant officer. Wounded at Fredericksburg, wounded at Gettysburg, he is in the field again, giving to the nation the benefit of his military education

and experience. a young and dashing officer, is now regarded as one of the most useful of Hancock's generals. Although three years ago he entisted as a private, he is now in command of a

ommanding the other division, is a gallant and experienced officer. He was placed in command of a division only the day before the march, and excust be held res. potable if his troops were not so highly disciplined as

other divisions in the corps. IMPORTANCE OF THE JUNCTION.

I have spoken of the intersection of the Brook and Orange Court House roads. This was a point of immenue importance. It was the great centre of interest all dayso much so that Hancock scarcely left the point, except to dash along his lines and return again as speedily an possible. It was in consequence of the gradu-ally increasing extent of his command and the operations of the enemy in his front that he so judiciously

tine and Gibbon with the left. The junction of those roads receive such great importance from the fact, that should the enemy break through and seize that point, our centre would be pierced, our limited means for the movement of troops would be gut off, and the most disastrous consequences would

The junction of those roads seemed to be as imperiant a point in this battle of the Wilderness as the junction f the roads at Quatre Bras was in the battle of

About eleven o'clock Colonel Frank's brigade, which

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